## BUYING GOOD HORSEFLESH

Purchasers Becoming More Plentiful and the Market Is Beginning to Stiffen.

Will Be Three Hundred Flyers on the Indianapolis Track This Season-New Ones of Last Week-General Turf Notes.

A few days of nice weather would bring ont horse buyers in this city en masse. Already for a week past the sale of roadsters has been exceedingly good, the prices paid ranging from \$175 to \$220. There has been a pickup in the sale of drivers, good ones bringing from \$125 to \$175, the common ones ranging from \$85 to \$100. Not so many draft animals have been disposed of. The inquiry for coach and match has been brisk. Orders are waiting in various stables and exchanges for good match teams, which are hard to get. Wherever city buyers go they find foreign purchasers in almost all the conntry towns. Next month farmers will tighten their hold on their horses, and the better ones will not be in the market, Blair & Blake sent a carload of roadsters and coach horses to Pennsylvania late last week, and McDonald, of Chicago, was in the city gathering up coach horses. Horace Woods purchased a carload of Kentucky blood, among which are three line saddle and a good park horse.

A few months ago the Russian prince, Wlasemsky, undertook to make a very extensive trip over Asia on horseback, and he has encountered great difficulties and more or less real danger. In the kingdom of Stam in the rainy season, like some sections of our own country, much of the territory becomes flooded, the water rising in many places so high as to require swimming the horses, and only those who have had experience in this know anything about its

When unaccustomed to it the most gentle horses often become fairly frantic, and at such times it is very likely to prove fatal for any person in the water, no matter how good a swimmer he may be, as he is very sure to be struck under by the horse, not viciously, but just as a drowning man is said to grasp at a straw, the idea being to get support or assistance.

At such a time the only safety which the swimmer has is by diving out of sight, and swimming under water until reaching a position where he can grasp the horse by the tail; when it is very easy to urge him forward toward the bank, as nearly all horses with heads unchecked and free use

of the legs, are quite strong swimmers.
There is a great difference in horses as to the depth at which they swim. Some swim so lightly that with a rider on their backs the upper portion of the saddle remains dry, while others swim so deeply that only a portion of their heads are above water.

The sensation is very different from that of riding anywhere on terra firms, as the least inclination on the part of the rider to either side tips the borse over, and when on his side he is quite irresponsible of making headway. In righting the animal if the rider leans just a tritle too far in the opposite direction the horse is carried beyond the point of equilibrium to the opposite side. The Russian Prince had several horses drowned, and was finally obliged to take

The pool rooms of Covington, Ky., refuse to allow the well known turfman, Robert Holloway, to lay his money on races with Just before going to Hot springs the past winter his winnings were so heavy and continuous that during his absence the pool men entered into a combine agreeing not to accept any of his bets. Good judgment and probably a little luck enabled him to beat the bookies nearly every time. Scores of pixers and plungers followed him in his betting, and it is said his presence in Covington during the winter cost the bookmakers something like \$10,000. Holloway has gone to Lexington to
look after his string of race horses. He
says the Covington bookies haven't an
ounce of "sand."

By the French law, on every highway in France and every street which has a steep grade, there is stationed, at a point where the rise begins, an "extra horse." The law compels the use of this horse until the summit of the bill is reached, and there is a heavy fine for refusing to hire the extra, at a small tixed rate. A placard by the roadside indicates the point where the extra horse must be taken on and another, higher up, shows where he may be dispensed with. All the truckmen and other teamsters in large cities pay strict attention to this regulation, framed in the interest of toiling

Thomas Stuard received last week the following horses, to be trained at the Indianapolis track: Lena F., 2:274, by Amer ican Boy; Little Elgin, 2:204, by Elgin Boy; Burmah, a green pacer that can beat 2:20, by American Traveler; Orval, agreen three-year-old son of Norval, and a sure trotter; Dennis, green three-year-old, by Hamenger; Verne Walker, a four-year-old green stallion, by Badger Sprague. Verne Walker promises to be very fast, and Mr. Stuard has great faith in him. This driver has now an even dozen good ones on his hands. A few more will arrive next week.

There will be more horses trained on the track here this spring, it is believed, than ever before; horsemen with their strings are already quartering, and the demand for stalls is brisk. The straw has not yet been taken off the track, most of the work being put on the road. By the 10th of next June there will be at least three hundred horses training at the track. Three stables are in now, and others coming so soon as the sun appears. The year promises well for horsemen, and all seem to be enjoying

Horse Notes. Indiana's Governor Matthews is a breeder of trotters and a practical all-round horse-

The racing season in England was opened last Tuesday with the Lincoln spring

Orrin Hickok will come east the present season with some of Governor Stanford's

Of 2,000 trotters that entered the 2:30 list in 1892 only seventy-six made records of

C. J. Hamlin thinks his mare Nightingale is likely to win the crown now worn by Nancy Hanks. The Indiana bred and raised trotter

George, record 2:1414, will again try conclusions with the lightning brigade in 1893. T. Abercrombie, of Rushville, Ind., lost bis Elgin Boy brood mare, Lucille, 2:244, a few days ago. He had refused \$1,500 for

J. W. Knox, the former owner of Nut-wood, and lately superintendent of Fashion stud farm, is now located at Terre

Hon. J. C. Sibley, one of the proprietors of Prospect Hill stock farm, is a probable Democratic candidate for Governor of

With the English buyers it's "d-n the pedigree; let's see 'em trot," and words of like import are quite fashionable in demo-

cratic America. The Terre Hante track holds the world's records for both trotting and pacing, and Terre Haute is the best horse town in Indi-

ana in every respect. Holstien, 2:26, by Indianapolis, 2:21, dam Belle Brasfield; 2:20, has been sold by Thomas M. Marshall, jr., of Pittsburg, to

George Culaven, Missouri Valley, Ia. It is reported that James R. Keene, the wealthy New Fork turiman, has leased a arge farm near Lexington, Ky., with a riew to breeding fine horses on an extensive scale.

The English trotting record was lowered last Tuesday, when Curtis's Rowley trotted at Aintree track, Liverpool, in 2:234, beating the previous English record a quarter

Centlivre Brothers, of Fort Wayne, will have a first-class string of horses in train-Blackwood and Nina (2). Pacers: Atlantic | impending.

King, 2:1842; Mary Centliver, 2:114; Nydia (2), 2:20; Cash Roy, 2:274; Ida, 2:284; Atlant, General and Kaiser (4), Victor C. (4) and Carrie Strathmore (3)

Ben Kenney, the early tutor of Nancy Hanks, and a number one trainer and driver, has been engaged to handle the trotting stock of Mr. Augustus Sharp, of

There is a Great Dane dog owned by Mr. C. C. Gemison, of Mertensia, N. Y., that is showing phenomenal speed at the pace. Last season he was timed, so it is claimed, a quarter in 45 seconds.

W. A. Jones, of Rushville, Ind., was at Chicago last week, attending the Tatter-salls sale. He brought fourteen head of track horses home with him to train on the Riverside Park track. Some of them have low records.

John W. Lewark, of Pendleton, Ind., has had bad luck with his Jersey Wilkes mare Jenny Wilkes, trial 2:21. A few days ago she lost twins by Day Star, 2:17. Mr. Lewark will now put her in training and give her a good mark. She is an excellent

Richard Croker denies that there is any truth in the report that he offered \$50,000 for the brood mare Thora. He says that when Thora was led past him at Fairview he remarked that he supposed she was worth \$30,000. Mr. Reed replied that she was valued at \$50,000. That was all there was said regarding the mare.

## CITY'S ELECTRIC LIGHTING

Indianapolis Company Claims the Most Complete Plant in the Country.

Underground and Aerial Wires-New Power House on Kentucky Avenue-The Powerful Engines and Dynamos.

The city of Indianapolis is soon to be in a blaze of electric light. To some, who have waited long and expectantly for this light reform, the news may be received with some degree of doubt. Those who do not believe in the prophecy may, however, be convinced of its truth by going down Kentucky avenue, below the first track crossing, and viewing the splendid new edifice which will soon be completed for the home of the new plant. The new electric light plant, which is being built by the Indianapolis Light and Power Company, is singular for a number of reasons. In the first place, it will exceed in excellence and appointment any other like construction in the United States. Its machinery is all of the latest approved invention and style, with an eye to the durability and fitness of its apparatus. It will be one of the most valuable improvements ever made to this city as a whole or a part.

About nine months ago the Board of Public Works contracted with the Brush company, afterwards consolidated with the Marmon-Perry company, for the city's lighting on the moonlight schedule for a period of ten years, and at once set about locating the lights over the city. This was in August, and it required about three weeks to do the work. This gave the company an exact idea of what had to be done, and the members of the company at once set out on a tour of the States to find the best and most improved machinery. How well they succeeded will be seen by a visit to the works or by waiting for final results. The matter of accomplishing the work involved, of course, is a large expenditure of money, much more on account of the com-pany being compelled to lay underground wire. This kind of wire costs many times more than aerial wire, in addition to the

cost of digging the trenches for it.

The land where the building is being constructed was purchased long before, and work begun on it last May. The main building covers a space 150 by 100 feet, and the poller room is 50 by 100 feet. The roofing is of asbestos, paper, tin, etc., and is proof against fire. It is stated by Mr. John Martin, the brick contractor, that there is more brick in this than any other building in this city. The floors are also fire proof. basement takes in the entire length of the building, all the foundations coming up through it to the first floor. This department contains the shafting for are apparatuses. This shafting is of an unusual make, being six inches in diameter, two lengths of which run the entire distance of the room, cut into sections, so that one, two or three or any combination of dynamos may be run at a time. The belts are so arranged that none are seen on the first floor. The main drives from engines to shafts will be noise-

densers are on a level with the water anpply, and all wires from underground distriets coming into this substructure run to one switchboard in such a manner that no wire is seen on the first floor. Including the dynamo and engine foundations the bricks used in the substructure are two million. Outside the buildings is a mammoth well, connected with the basement by a tunnel. This well is twenty-five feet in diameter, the brick curbing extending downward forty-five feet into the ground. On the first floor are thirty-two Brush are dynamos of sixty-five arc lights each, that furnish all the power for the city as well as commercial work. All these dynamos are connected with or to a marble switchboard on the first floor. The first floor contains all engine apparatus, are and incandescent dynamos, which are connected with shafts below. The steam dynamos have a capacity of 40,000 incandescents. The power plant combines 5,000 horse power. With all this intricate machinery, the first floor is tree from obstruction, all under one roof, so that men in charge of machinery can see every machine under their supervision. A traveling train runs the entire length of the building, arranged so as to pick up any piece of machinery

and shift the same to any quarter of the The six boilers are all of the best make water tubes and contain 240 tubes each. They are so arranged that explosions are impossible, as they have already stood 230 pounds by drostatic pressure, and will carry only about 150 pounds steam pressure. The smoke and gases are conducted through an underground pipe to the stack outside, which is the largest in the State, with an outside diameter of 1012 feet and 150 feet high, built in the shape of an octagon. Gas will be used for tuel. The engines are so large that their revolutions will not be over 220 per minute. These engines average sixty tons each. The lamps will be of the best make, less a great deal of the usual weights, trappings, etc., which accompany them. The posts are of very costly steel, small, with extra strong arms. There can be little doubt but that the system of lighting will be the most complete of any at present employed in the United States, while the plant will be one of the most expensive in use at the present day according to its size. The city will soon appear as it has never appeared before, and will be void of dingy streets or absolute darkness after midnight, at an expense not any greater than has heretofore been met

for much poorer service. For the General Good. As the constitution of the community becomes more complex, there must be a reaction in the development of individualism, which has been one of the characteristics of the nineteenth century. There must be some modification in the contractual relations which form the basis of contemporary civilization and a partial return in some shape to the relations of status upon which organized society rested in feudal times. The rights of individuals will have to be more and more subordinated to the necessities of the public at large. As time goes on the people will become increasingly unwilling to suffer loss and inconvenience through contentions in which they have no voice or part, and they are certain to find ways and means of self-protection. Perhaps this case in Judge Ricks's court will mark the beginning of a period of industrial readjustments which all thinking men trial readjustments which all thinking men and they make no effort to cultivate any more and more subordinated to the neceshave a first-class string of horses in training in the spring. The frotters are Centilive trial readjustments which all thinking men Wilkes (3). Atlantic Queen (4), Mambrino must feel to be inevitable if not actually

SOME VIEWS ABOUT WOMEN

Conditions and Possibilities at Which the Progressive Sisters Aim.

One Writer Rebukes Her Fellow-Women for Their Inane Conversation-Simplicity in Decoration Desirable-Fashion Notes.

During Mrs. May Wright Sewall's recent visit to Eastern cities, in the interest of the Woman's Conneil, of which she is president, the New York Sun had a twocolumn talk with her on the work and purposes of that body in connection with the world's fair. Incidentally her views were asked as to the various phases of women's progress and development, and this portion of the interview is here reproduced: "Would you have women hold public of-

fice?" was asked. "Certainly. I would have woman eligible for all offices held by men; that is, I would not have eligibility a question of sex, but of capability and desert. Because all men vote, all men are not expected to hold offices, unless their ability merits the places of honor. And if any man finds it incompatible with his private affairs to serve the state in official place, he has the privilege of declining the nomination of his party. Perhaps if good women could enter into political affairs, and would so elevate this duty of citizenship that it would not be so difficult to get our most worthy men to take a part in the affairs of state. With woman, during the time of rearing her children, this duty would be considered paramount to all pub-lic demands. Indeed, in an ideal state of existence the responsibility of fatherhood would be recognized more seriously than at present, when the children in the world are practically half-orphaned because the father is converted into a mere, moneymaking machine, or is absorbed in the realization of his ambition for place and fame. Better might the mother share with him the care of providing means for the household, that he may thus share with her the duty of bringing up his own chilcharacter his influence is as essential as that of the mother's,'

"What reform would women institute first if they were in power?" "I think their first effort would be the securing of the same moral standard between the two sexes. Of course, you can-not legislate morality, but if the law recognized what we call a crime in woman a crime in man, and what we call a sin in woman a sin in man, then the statute would not hold woman so lightly. I do not mean that by establishing the same standard for men and women that the restrictions would be more lax for women, but more strenuously exacting for men."
"What is the greatest wrong now suf-

fered by women!" "The disadvantage arising from the lack of pecuniary independence. No value is attached to the services of the wife and mother. Woman is dependent upon the caprice of the husband, and his standard of intelligence and generosity sets the bounds of her liberty. This absolute de-pendence and lack of the dignity of value and responsibility results in deceit, penuri-oneness and extravagance among women. Rather contradictory terms, but the natural outcome of this undesirable condition. That is one reason why I disagree with the people who advocate that married women should not enter into professions and occupations to earn means of their

"Every woman who works for money when she is not obliged to dignifies wage earning and makes it less humiliating for the woman who is obliged to work. Every woman who thus demonstrates woman's value as a wage earner sets a value on the service which the wife and mother renders to her family.

"The rich woman, as well as the poor, has a right to the highest culture and truest happiness, which comes ever from the exercise and development of one's gifts and talents. The measure of worth is money, the test of excellence and success is the demand of the public. Consequently the work for money as the woman less favored of fortune. Service is the price we pay for living, and so great is the need of the world that it all the women of the world worked every day we would go to bed every night with the world's work un-

"But is there as much marrying now?" "No, marriage is less easily entered into now that women are more self-reliant. But it is more of a matter of congratulation days the woman had to marry somebody, and I have often thought if I had been a man then I should have wanted to know that the girl that accepted me had refused several other men to assure me that the matter of choice and selection had anyresponding sanctity in marriage which the

church alone cannot give. "Under the old dispensation, to the nnderstanding of good religious people, the Bible itself taught the sacrament of marriage incorporated powers and privileges which if exercised by a man outside of marriage would send him to State prison. But we grow in nobility, responsibility, as we grow in culture, though, because of the very sacredness of marriage, we take not our vows lightly. We know that it is the natural condition in which men and women find the highest development as well as the

purest happiness." "And what is your ambition for woman?"
"That she shall achieve personal liberty, and that she may attain a sense of personal responsibility in that liberty as an instrument in human service which will make her capable of the highest usefulness. would have her become rational, lose the idea of personal partisanship in the ability to see a question from all sides, and attain a wise telerance in the exercise of broad human sympathy, which is woman's prerogative."

Are Women Tiresome?

Dorothy Maddox, in Philadelphia Times. I trust I shall not offend when I admit that I think the average man more intelligent than the average woman; you understand me, intelligent I mean in this sense. that he has upon the tip of his tongue ideas that show he is keeping abreast with the times. Does he deserve any credit for this? Certainly not, for while the woman is at home struggling with housekeeping and babies, hubby is deep in this discussion and that, rubbing up all day long against minds brighter than his own, perhaps, and catching each time something origmual, something that starts a new train of thought and broadens out his mind. He comes home at night bubbling over with his pet theories, which he would like to air, but who is going to encourage him? Not the fair one who has been that-ting about all the afternoon paying calls, shopping, gossiping or is fagged to death because she has had to play the part of nursery maid and cook all in one. Few men are considerate enough to listen with patience to a rehash of feminine nothings that carry a tale of pleasure or pain. It is such a beastly bore, and men do not take kindly to being bored, even for love's sweet sake. I know it is a shame that the efforts to please should seem to be a little opesided, but if they are what are you going to do about it? For my part, I get so dreadly tired of the inanities of my sex that I am glad enough to branch off into other topics, even if at times I find myself woofully beyond my depth. I am a good listener, and what I do not know I try to look as if I did, for I thoroughly enjoy the society of a bright-minded man, and it is not going to be my fault if he does not return the compliment. Women are given to platitudes. They repeat themselves, as it were, Mothers insist upon talking eternally about their youngters. They fall into this habit with each other, and if it is not the babies, it is dress, servants and gossip, while the and they make no effort to cultivate any

ago I heard a very sharp-witted woman declare that men liked a feminine fool—in fact, doted on the kittenish creature who hadn't enough mind to keep the ball of conversation on the roll for five minutes at a time. Nonsense. Why need a woman who saves her mind from going to seed be less feminine? I cannot see the necessity for dropping any one of her cannot see the necessity for dropping and dropping any one of her cannot see the necessity for dropping any one of her cannot see the necessity for dropping necessity for dropping any one of her cun-ning little ways simply beause she has the cleverness to find out what the man of her choice likes, intellectually, and serves it up to him in such a way that he begins to find her as companionable as the brethren and sweet enough withal to keep his heart in thraldom.

The New Dress Reform Garments. The dress reformers of the Woman's National Council have fully formulated their plans for the utility costumes to be adopted by progressive women who are tired of fashion's follies and vagaries. As it is the purpose to introduce these gowns to the world at the world's fair, members of the council in various parts of the country are



getting them in readiness, and occasionally pear in public with the new outfit without waiting for support that comes with num-bers. Several costumes are recommended by the council. One is called a Syrian dress, and consists of a biouse and very voluminous trousers fastened at the knee but overhanging and reaching about half way to the ankle. The general appearance is similar to that of the costume now in use in many girls' gymnasiums. The regular gymnasium dress is recommended as a house dress for busy women. Two others, of which representations are herewith given, seem to have preference among the enterprising ladies as afreet costumes. The first has a short



waist and short skirt, and appears to be ingown, now favored by fashion. The other differs from the ordinary street dress only in having a short and narrow skirt, the regulation length bringing it three or four inches below the knee. Leggins, made of the material of the dress and reaching to the knee, are worn with both these street

Fashion's Freaks. Red cloth driving capes are finished with triple shoulder capes of velvet and trimmed with black silk guipure lace and jet orna-

The shoulders are long and sloping, and the sleeves, which are wide as ever, seem almost a continuation of the shoulder, so carefully are they cut to slope down and

Chiffon appears again as an airy adjunct | to many of the dressy afternoon and evening totlets for this and the coming season.
Although inexpensive in price, it is actually more costly than many grades of really handsome lace, because it cannot be cleaned, and because it needs such frequent renewal.

Of one thing the feminine buyer can be certain, and that is that even though she piles on every color that she ever heard of and a few more that she has never even dreamed of, she will not be considered too gaudily attired in these days, when a rain-bow would be but a pale and faded ghost in comparison with some of the gowns that flaunt themselves before our dedazzied vis-

For demi-season wear are set forth pretty capotes and toques, these generally show-ing a mixture of ribbon and yelvet. Lowcrowned hats with wide projecting fronts and narrow turned-up backs remain in favor. Some of these have insertions or edgings of open work straw passementeries as a finish to the brims. To wear with the new plaided tailor gowns are black Spanish turbans of straw trimmed sim ply with tricolored ribbons matching the tartans.

The Empire poke bonnets appear by units only, and are fast retiring from the contest for popularity. It will be most satisfactory if the great bugaboo, the hoopskirt scare, ends in the same quiet failure. In the case of an ugly or preposterous mode, when announced as inevitable, the best thing to do is to let it severely alone. To comment too much upon it or to alone. To comment too much upon it, or to enter into crusades against it, is but to advertise it, and in a certain sense familiarizes the public with the denounced article. Festoons of jet beads and fringe of jet spangles edge tiny bonnets. The bur spangles are in black and all colors. A pretty bonnet is made all of violet bur spangles, or spangle burs, in rosettes and other groupings. Jet bird heads are on hats, and are tied around the long throat with velvet, perhaps used as an anchorage for the sailing bows and ends. Alsatian bows, by the way, are not flat, as of yore; they have braced up to meet the new demands upon them, and are full of selfassertion-are even aggressive.

The very small models in spring bonnets betoken a coming invasion of luxuriant tresses far exceeding the amount so long considered sufficient. Quite a mass of hair will be necessary in order to wear properly many of the new capotes and tiny princess bonnets, and the wonder is whether this spring shadow which falls before foretells the comming of the massive "double and twisted" chignon to be endured all summer -this ugly confure which has already made its way into the royal circles, appearing at the Queen's last drawing room. The thought brings an earnest wish for the revival of the old sumptuary laws.

Pushing On,

Up to Date. Fond Mother-Well, Harold, how are you succeeding at college? Harold-The professor says I'm getting up F. M.-Indeed!

H .- Yes; I used to be seventh in my class. and now I stand sixteenth. I'm pushing on. Hint to Fat People.

Texas Siftings. "You've been riding a bicycle, I hear."
said one Harlem youth to another.
"Yes, just for exercise, you know."
"It has reduced your weight somewhat, I

think." other. In discussing this subject not long | "Yes, I have fallen off a great deal." The New York Store. [Established 1853.]

The Easter display in our Milli-Easter Millinery nery Parlors begins Monday. Hundreds of new things have come in

since the opening last Monday, and we can confidently assert that such a magnificent display of beautiful and stylish hats and bonnets was never before presented to the Indianapolis public.

Never so many pleased people in our Dress Goods great Dress Goods aisle before. Here are some of the popular items:

Swivel Spot Bengalines, 42 inches wide, at \$1 a yard. 52-inch English Cheviots, for tailor-made suits,

at \$1.25 a yard. 44-inch Silk and Wool Pointelles, at \$1.50 a yard.

The Dressmakers is one of the busiest places in the store just now. Our designers and our gentleman cutter keep fully abreast

of all that is new and good in the world of fashion. Women are "not the only ones, Corset Chance oh, dear no!" who change their

---- minds. Here's Langdon, Batchellor & Co., makers of the celebrated "Glove-Fitting Corset." They made a lot of Corsets-a new number-designed to sell at \$16 a dozen wholesale, and \$1.75 retail. They have been sold to some of the largest merchants in the country and are being retailed to-day at \$1.75. The makers, however, changed their minds about the material and decided to make this Corset hereafter in a sateen instead of coutil. They had about 400 doz. made in coutil on hand, which they have closed out to us at a price which lets us sell them to you at \$1.12. After these are gone you'll have to pay \$1.75 for the same thing in sateen. Very many ladies really prefer the coutil, which is of equal

The Wrap for Easter magnificent stock. We will be glad to help you look for

value in every respect.

it any way. A fine line of Spring Jackets comes in light checks and tans, half silk lined, at \$6.50. New style Cloth Capes in light and dark colors, tastefully trimmed, at \$5. An especially strong line is that of Black Capes,

with Derby and Butterfly Collars, from \$8 to \$25. The very swell Cloth Capes, with different kinds of Derby Collars, please the most people. They come in enough different shades and styles of trimming to suit any taste. The popular prices seem to be from \$9 to \$15.

That Hosiery Sale The great Easter sale of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear began yesterday. Exceptional values are given in every instance. Note a few of the items:

Ladies' Fast Black Imported Hose, 25c quality, 19c. Fine Ribbed Silk-finish Hose, tans and reds, ex-

tra high spliced heel and toe, 50c grade for 35c. Large line of Ladies' Boot Style Imported

Hosiery at 21c.

drives from engines to shafts will be noiseless rope transmissions. The condensers as women are independent, self-supporting fewer matches and to marry for something besides a home. With the new sense of skirts fitting smoothly at the top, with self-respect has been developed in woman thirty-five feet deep, to support weight. We offer: 50 dozen La
Time to change heavy for light skirts fitting smoothly at the top, with each one flaring more widely than the one above, so that the effect is very extended above. So that the effect is very extended above. The latest skirt sent over from Paris belongs to a costume in the trousseau of a fashionable bride, and consists of three skirts fitting smoothly at the top, with each one fashionable bride, and consists of three skirts fitting smoothly at the top, with each one fashionable bride, and consists of three skirts ent over from Paris belongs to a costume in the trousseau of a fashionable bride, and consists of three skirts ent over from Paris belongs to a costume in the trousseau of a fashionable bride, and consists of three skirts ent over from Paris belongs to a costume in the trousseau of a fashionable bride, and consists of three skirts ent over from Paris belongs to a costume in the trousseau of a fashionable bride, and consists of three skirts ent over from Pa dies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, lowneck and sleeveless, at 10c each.

Special lot of Ladies' fast black Swiss ribbed ecru and fancy basket-woven Vests, the actual value 39c; the price 19c. 60 dozen Ladies' white and ecru Lisle Swiss

It seems incredible to those who Gloves Galore know what our stock of Gloves for Easter was last season, but we have just twice as many new and good things as we ?

ribbed Vests, new V. shaped neck, at 29c.

30 dozen 7-hook Glace, in gray and brown; 50 dozen 4-button Suede, in gray, tan and brown,

\$1.25 grade both of them—price now, 89c.

The new Tirette Biarritz at \$1. An ideal street \$2.

Glove. An extra good value is given in the 5-hook Glace we are selling at \$1.

A popular novelty is the 4-button Suede, with fancy trimmings, at \$1.25.

Easter Cards come before the crowd gets here. Every conceivable thing in cards, Booklets and Novelties can be seen satisfactorily if you come early in the week.

Sateens are very popular— Dainty Wash Goods two special values—one at 12½c and one at 20c. The 20c one we have never before sold for less than 25c. One of them of marked merit is a sheer and pretty printed Lawn, in imitation of Organdie, at 15c.

The Bargain Tables all-Linen Brown Crash, at 64c

Center Bargain Table-New Silk dress fabric, Crystal Bengaline, in street and evening shades, at 59c. We have never had a Crystal Bengaline before at less than \$1.

West Bargain Table-Three quick-priced things -all at 69c a yard. French Novelty Suitings in shot effects, fine French Serges 46 inches wide, 40 shades 46-in. silk-finish Henriettas; strictly all wool.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO